

President Woodrow Wilson declared war against Germany in 1917, allegedly "to keep the world safe for democracy", but George Sylvester Viereck, in "The Strangest Friendship in History", p. 180, quoted President Wilson as having stated in 1915:

"THIS COUNTRY WILL NEVER GO INTO WAR WHILE I AM PRESIDENT."

In a letter to Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on February 25, 1916, quoted by President Wilson's former secretary Joseph P. Tumulty in "Woodrow Wilson as I Knew Him", page 206, President Wilson is quoted as having stated:

"... I shall do everything in my power to KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR."

George Sylvester Viereck, in his classic history, page 118, quotes President Wilson as having also stated in December 1915:

"I am not justified in forcing my opinion upon the people of the United States AND BRINGING THEM INTO A WAR WHICH THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND."

In "The Strangest Friendship in History", page 106, George Sylvester Viereck reveals President Wilson's secret agreement with England and France which pledged the United States to intervene in World War I ten months before President Wilson campaigned for a second term as President in 1916 with the slogan "He kept us out of war":

"Ten months before the election which returned Wilson to the White House in 1916 'BECAUSE HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR', Colonel House negotiated a secret agreement with England and France on behalf of Wilson which PLEDGED THE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIES. On March 9, 1916, Woodrow Wilson formally sanctioned the undertaking. If an inkling of the conversations between Colonel House and the leaders of England and France had reached the American people before the election, IT MIGHT HAVE CAUSED INCALCULABLE REVULSIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION."

The Saturday Evening Post of May 11, 1940 carried an article by Demaree Bess which revealed how President Wilson looked with favor on getting the United States into the war, in the Spring of 1916 while at the same time he was planning to campaign six months later for his second term on the slogan "He kept us out of war":

"THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DID NOT KNOW FOR YEARS how far President Wilson had been willing to commit us in that Spring of 1916. If they had known, they might not have responded so trustfully TO HIS CAMPAIGN SLOGAN: 'HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR.'"

President Wilson's Secretary of State Robert Lansing, in "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", page 27, explained that the sentiment throughout the nation in 1915 was very much against war against Germany under any foreseeable circumstances:

"... As far as one could judge from the press and from statements of observers in various parts of the country, A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WERE OPPOSED TO TAKING STEPS WHICH WOULD LEAD TO WAR WITH GERMANY ..."

In his "War Memoirs", Volume 3, page 1665, David Lloyd George reveals that while President Wilson was ostensibly giving the world the impression he was trying to keep the United States out of war, President Wilson was seeking a pretext for the declaration of war against Germany at that very time:

"The President was waiting for Germany to declare herself by some 'overt act' which would serve as a pretext for resolving his perplexities ... THE PRESIDENT ... WAS RELUCTANT TO TAKE ANY ACTION WHICH WOULD LOOK AS IF HE CONTEMPLATED WAR."

The "New York Times" of January 16, 1936, page 1, thus corroborated the view Rabbi Wise expressed in his address in London on December 28, 1918, after the Zionists had transferred their allegiance to Great Britain from Germany in payment to them for the November 2, 1917 so-called "Balfour Declaration":

"Evidence from Foreign Relations Committee file shows Wilson to have stated the United States would have entered the war on the Allied side EVEN IF GERMANY HAD COMMITTED NO UNJUST ACT."

In his "America Goes to War", Professor Charles Callan Tansill reveals that in the "Diary of Robert Lansing" for February 21, 1916, in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, Secretary of State Lansing disclosed that President Wilson desired war with Germany as early as February 21, 1916:

"MONDAY NIGHT MANY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WERE INFORMED THAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRED WAR WITH GERMANY. This followed an interview between the President, Senators Stone and Kern and Representative Flood. On Tuesday the House was seething. Wednesday and Thursday it was the same. OPPOSITION TO WAR DEVELOPED CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH."

In his "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", page 22, Secretary of State Lansing again calls attention to the strong feeling in the United States in 1915 against any war with Germany:

"The opposition to entering the war on the side of the Allies was strong in 1915 IN SPITE OF THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR."

In his "War Memoirs of Robert Lansing", pages 24-25, Secretary Lansing explains why President Wilson adopted a policy

of delay in the declaration of war against Germany in 1915:

"... The passage of a declaration of war against Germany in the summer of 1915 was certainly impossible ... To have attempted it and to have failed would have been an irreparable disaster to the cause of the Allies ... THE WHOLE COURSE OF HISTORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHANGED IF PRESIDENT WILSON HAD ATTEMPTED AND FAILED TO OBTAIN A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN EMPIRE SOON AFTER THE 'LUSITANIA' AFFAIR. THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE RESULT WAS TOO GREAT TO WARRANT THE ATTEMPT, AND MR. WILSON WISELY ADOPTED A POLICY OF DELAY ..."

President Wilson was Governor of New Jersey in 1911 at the time Rabbi Wise and Mr. deHaas, in their "The Great Betrayal", on page 35, revealed President Wilson was well rehearsed on what the Zionists expected of him after they installed him in the White House in the 1912 Presidential elections:

"... President Wilson ... AS EARLY AS 1911 AND REPEATEDLY THEREAFTER HAD MADE KNOWN HIS PROFOUND INTEREST IN THE ZIONIST CAUSE."

In "Challenging Years—The Autobiography of Stephen Wise", Rabbi Wise reveals the indoctrination he gave President Wilson on Zionism prior to 1912, and how his associate Brandeis viewed President Wilson's attitude towards Zionism:

"I had taken occasion to give President Wilson, EVEN BEFORE HIS INAUGURATION A RATHER FULL OUTLINE OF ZIONISM. FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, BRANDEIS AND I KNEW THAT IN WILSON WE HAD AND WOULD ALWAYS HAVE UNDERSTANDING SYMPATHY WITH THE ZIONIST PROGRAM AND PURPOSE."

Mr. Selig Adler, in "The Palestine Question in the Wilson Era", published in "Jewish Social Studies" of October 1948, Vol. 10, No. 4, pages 303-334, reveals the pressure exerted upon President Wilson on behalf of Zionist plans by Supreme Court Justice Brandeis as early as 1914:

"As early as 1914 Brandeis had approached Wilson on Zionist plans and RECEIVED VERBAL ASSURANCES OF AMERICAN SUPPORT."

In "Louis D. Brandeis", his biography of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, Mr. deHaas called attention to President Wilson's resolve to aid the Zionist cause:

"... President Wilson whose interest in Palestine ... was profound made it abundantly clear that ... HE WAS DETERMINED TO AID IN THE ZIONIST CAUSE."

In the Jubilee Supplement of "The Jewish Chronicle" of London, on May 3, 1935, page iii, the anti-Russian sentiment of English Zionists against Great Britain's ally at the outbreak of the war in 1914 received comment:

"That England entered upon its great struggle in alliance with Russia ... WAS A BITTER PILL FOR ENGLISH JEWS TO SWALLOW."

In the "Jewish Advocate" of Boston, U.S.A. on January 20, 1916, page 8, Jacob deHaas gives an insight into why Zionists in the United States were pro-German:

"IT IS ON ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN JEWS THAT THE MAJORITY OF JEWS IN AMERICA WERE PRO-GERMAN."

Rabbi Stephen Wise explains in Paul Goodman's "The Jewish National Home" of London for 1943, page 41, why "Jewish forces" in the United States withheld their support of the Allies from the outbreak of the war in 1914 until the overthrow of the Tzarist regime in Russia in 1917:

"... JEWISH FORCES WERE EXPLICITLY DIS-AFFECTED BY THE INCLUSION OF TZARIST RUSSIA AMONG THE ALLIES."

"The Jewish World" of London, on August 9, 1916, page 12, discouraged support of the Allies on account of "Jewish oppression" in Russia:

"... Pro-Germans in the United States and other neutral countries ... are able to point out the Jewish oppression ... AS A REASON WHY JEWS SHOULD NOT SUPPORT THE ALLIES ... The Russian policy towards Jews has even been put to the fullest profit by the Germans in their conquest of Poland."

In "Jews In Palestine" published in New York in 1936, Abraham Revusky explains on page 276 the reluctance of "Jewish masses" in neutral countries and in the United States, to support Allied war effort until the Tzarist regime was overthrown in 1917:

"There is no denying that in the first period of the war the Jewish masses in neutral countries, and particularly in the United States, FEARED THAT A VICTORY OF THE ALLIES WOULD STRENGTHEN AND PERPETUATE THE REACTIONARY AND JEW-BAITING RUSSIAN REGIME."

Rabbi Stephen Wise and Jacob deHaas in their "The Great Betrayal", pages 25-26, expressed their reluctance to support Great Britain's war effort because Russia was Great Britain's ally:

"To side with England was natural enough to the overwhelming majority, BUT BY SIDING WITH ENGLAND TO SUPPORT RUSSIA ... SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE."